

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

DATE DISTR. 7 September 1954

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

50X1-HUM

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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2. Mine No 4 was the largest mine of Object No 2. The mine had a work force of 3,500 to 4,000 men. The ore mined was classified into grades 0, I, II, III and IV ore. The output of grade 0 and I ore was 10 to 15 boxes per shift. Grade 0 through II ore was packed in sheet metal boxes measuring about 80x30x30 cm. The boxes filled with grade 0 ore, which was also called pitchblende, were so heavy that two men were hardly able to lift them. Measuring devices used for the testing of the ore content showed a violent deflection. The ore mined was slate-colored; the mine was in rock category 8. Ore veins available were from 1 cm to 10 cm thick and 2 meters wide. Grade III and IV ore was loaded into mine trucks and taken away.

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3. In March 1954, the work force of Mine No 65 totaled about 600 men. The mine was the smallest of Object No 2. Besides Mine No 65, Mines Nos 4, 6, 6b, 13, 15, 15b, 64, and 67 belonged to Object No 2. Mine No 4 had a work force of about 4,000 men; Mine No 6b a work force of 2,000 to 3,000 men, while Mines No 64 and 67 employed about 1,200 and 600 men respectively.
4. Mine No 65 had eight levels. Starting from the 0-level, the so-called Markus Semmler level, there were two overhand levels (- levels), 30 meters and 60 meters above the Markus-Semmler level, and five underhand levels (- levels) at depths of 30, 60, 90, 120, and 130 meters below the Markus-Semmler level. Two intermediate levels at depths of 15 and 45 meters below the Markus-Semmler level were also used. In December 1953, work on the 90 - 120 - and 130 underhand levels was discontinued. Most of the ore mined was pitchblende (grade 1 ore). On the average, veins were 3 cm or 4 cm thick. Only little grade III ore was mined.
5. The turnover of personnel was rather heavy because many miners quit work at the mine disappointed that their expectations of high earnings did not come true. Contrary to procedures followed in 1953, newcomers started work in wage category IV in 1954.
6. On above-ground ore storage bin was available at Mine No 65. No information was available about the destination of the ore. Two waste dumps, one about 35 meters high, the other one 60 meters high, were available. Mine No 65 was located by the side of the Schneeberg - Aue highway. It bordered on the Neu-Oberschlern settlement, Schneeberg IV, on the one side, and on the East or Hennecke Settlement, Schneeberg V, on the other side.
7. Mine No 67 was the smallest mine of Object No 2. It had a work force of 450 to 500 men. Besides the Markus-Semmler level, the mine had levels at depths of 30, 60, 90, and 120 meters. Intermediate levels were available at depths of 150 and 180 meters. The mine was not very rich in ore and mining operations took place only in some of the galleries.
8. In March 1954, half of the work force of Mine No 67 was transferred to Mine No 64, which already had a work force of 2,500 to 3,000 men. Work at Mine No 64 was very unpopular among the miners because temperatures of + 30 to + 35 C prevailed there. Miners who fulfilled their work norms 150 percent reached a monthly wage of 1,400.- DM, a sum which could be increased by bonuses up to 2,000.- DM. On the average, however, miners earned only 1,100 DM per month.
9. The work norm fixed for a miner engaged in boring activities was 24 meters of new gallery per month. The Soviets had strictly forbidden any blasting operations in galleries where pitchblende was found. This order was often violated because miners wanted to overfulfill their work norms by drilling and blasting operations. Pure pitchblende frequently occurred at the 120-meter level. Veins were 2 or 3 cm thick and up to 10 meters long.

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